



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Plague in vicinity of Bagdad—Disinfection of merchandise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a dispatch from the vice-consul of the United States at Bagdad, reporting the appearance of plague near Bagdad and requesting instructions concerning the disinfection of merchandise shipped from Bagdad to the United States.

The vice-consul has to-day been furnished with a copy of the Quarantine Regulations and his attention has been called to Article IV thereof.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

BAGDAD, April 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to the knowledge of the Department, that, according to "Circular note" dated March 29, 1900, from the Direction Sanitaire in this city, there seems to exist a disease near Suleimanieh (north of Bagdad) and on the other side of the Persian frontier.

According to private information received it is the pest, and two villages have already been entirely destroyed.

As the Awas and Karradi wool—which forms a large export to the United States—as well as Persian carpets and skins, are collected from these countries, I request your instructions as to whether I have to fumigate here these goods before they are pressed in bales, in case the plague shall be officially declared.

My predecessor, Dr. Sundberg, was instructed by the Department, during the cholera in 1893, to fumigate all kinds of goods before shipping to America, and I suppose that the same method has to be followed if the pest should make severe progress. However, I am waiting your instructions, which you will kindly send the honorable United States consul-general at Constantinople for transmitting to this consulate by wire (if necessary), in order to spare time and to have your decision quicker.

The fees charged for fumigating by Dr. Sundberg, according to Department's instructions, have been 2½ piasters each bale (10 cents), and I believe that this is to be considered still in force.

Respectfully,

RUDOLF HURNER,
Vice-Consul of the United States.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Cape Colony—Kimberley.*—Period of siege from October 16, 1899, to February 16, 1900. Estimated population, 28,718. Total number of deaths, 547, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 55; measles, 64; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 290, and 113 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 438,300. Total number of deaths, 421, including enteric fever, 16; typhus fever, 1; tuberculosis, 39, and 10 from bubonic plague.

Quarter ended March 31, 1900. Estimated population, 438,300. Total number of deaths, 1,448.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended May 12, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 1.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended May 12, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended May 14, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 212, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; smallpox, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

Two weeks ended May 12, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 74, including 1 from smallpox.

Roubaix.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 127,373. Total number of deaths, 237, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

Rouen.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 288, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; measles, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 50 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Hanover.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 248,552. Total number of deaths, 353, including diphtheria, 5, and 1 from enteric fever.

Magdeburg.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 230,060. Total number of deaths, 381, including diphtheria, 6; scarlet fever, 5, and 4 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 5, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 30.3, and the lowest in Gateshead, viz, 13.3.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended May 5, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 213, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 6, and 3 from whooping cough.

London.—One thousand six hundred and seventy-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 72; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 12; whooping cough, 42; enteric fever, 6; and diarrhea and dysentery, 8. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand. In Greater London 2,198 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 14 from diphtheria, 18 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 14 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 5, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 56.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 204 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 6, and 4 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week

ended May 5, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 20.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.9, and the highest in Perth, viz, 23.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 635, including diphtheria, 6 ; measles, 15 ; scarlet fever, 2 ; and 24 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Twenty days ended April 30, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Total number of deaths, 2, including 2 from diphtheria.